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throwing the masses of the people on the land, and thereby influencing the agrarian trouble. It is pointed out that the commercial policy and the penal laws "cause a grievous deterioration of the national character, to which even the present poverty and backwardness of Ireland may be traced." The conclusion is, however, that, from the standpoint of economic development, brighter days are in store for Ireland, and that this country has a prospect of sharing, in the future, in the general material progress of the age. AVARD L. BISHOP.

Prehistoric Britain. By Robert Munro. Series: Home Univ. Library. 256 pp. Ills., index. H. Holt & Co., New York, 1914 (?). 7 x 4½.

The author briefly treats of geology, fauna, and flora before taking up the relics of prehistoric man. The types of paleolithic man, his culture and civilization, as disclosed by their tools, weapons, ornaments, etc., are described. The industrial remains of Paleolithic Britain are classified according to Gabriel de Mortillet's system—that is, in chronological sequence, according to the degree of culture disclosed by the relics found at certain stations which Mortillet regarded as typical. The Neolithic Age is treated in the same manner. The work closes with a chapter on British ethnology. There are numerous sketches of the remains of the peoples described, their weapons, ornaments, etc.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

Die Verdrängung der Laubwälder durch die Nadelwälder in Deutschland. Von Hans B. Jacobi. viii and 187 pp. H. Laupp. Tübingen, 1912. Mk. 6. 10½ x 7½.

The book discusses the extent, causes, and effects of the increasing substitution by conifers, especially firs, of deciduous trees in the forests of Germany. While in the primeval forests two-thirds were deciduous and one-third only pine forests, the proportion is reversed in the forests of to-day. This decrease of the deciduous woods is due partly to the progress of civilization, because—as in the case of the "oak groves" in the Middle West—the occurrence of oak and beech was a characteristic of good soil, so that these woods were cleared for agricultural purposes to a much larger extent than were the pine woods. The reclamation of swamps and the general regulation of drainage conditions for agricultural purposes have in many places bereft the soil of the amount of moisture which is required by the deciduous trees, while conifers thrive on a drier soil.

The unscientific methods of exploiting the woods, which were common in former generations, also added not only to the decrease of the woods but also to the improvement of the soil; so that, when rational forestry began in the last century, the reforestation of the lost area was possible only with fir and pine in most places. Commercial considerations contributed not a little to hasten the process. In proportion as the demand for marketable lumber increased, the culture of the fir, with its shorter periods of growth, became most profitable, and large tracts of former beech and oak forests were planted with fir or pine, which thrived most encouragingly in the superior soil. It has seemed lately, however, that it is a question whether the lasting results of the change will prove as profitable; because in many cases the second crop of lumber on the new soil has been found inferior to the first, and, moreover, these artificial fir districts are much more easily affected by pests than the same woods grown on their home soils.

The book will furnish food for thought to all interested in the problems of forestry. The American reader may find comfort in hoping that, considering the thoughtless waste which even Germany practiced with her forests in former generations, the natural resources of his country, too, may still be rescued from exhaustion by means of scientific forestry wisely applied. M. K. GENTHE.

Die Entwicklung der Kartographie Südbadens im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert. Von Dr. Johannes Werner. 63 pp. Maps. *Abhandl. zur badischen Landeskunde*, Heft 1. G. Braunsche, Karlsruhe, 1913. Mk. 3.20. 9½ x 6½.

Twenty-one maps of southern Baden from 1503 to 1718 are here reproduced in part and described in very German detail, pointing out manner of drawing,

scale, map net, which is always absent, and the errors which are always there; thus the work is a list of descriptions which will enable the student who has not access to the originals in the University of Freiburg or the archives at Karlsruhe to become intimately acquainted with the mapping of that period.

With distinct general progress many of the mapmakers failed to profit either by the errors or the successes of their predecessors, just as happens to-day. A good many of the earlier maps are as difficult for the modern eye to decipher as a strange tongue. They do not speak to us. Yet the Ptolemy of 1513, if impressionistic and without accurate placing of parts, does speak to moderns, and the map of 1718 is essentially a modern one.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Geschichte der Deutschen Kolonialpolitik. Von Alfred Zimmermann. xvi and 336 pp. Index. Mittler & Sohn, Berlin, 1914. Mk. 7. 9 x 6½.

The colonial policy of Germany differs from that of most other countries in so far as it was not inaugurated by the government, nor even looked upon by it favorably at the beginning, but rather grew out of a popular movement which encouraged the initiative of a few enterprising individuals. Even so, it might have shown much more satisfactory results but for the inconsistency which the government showed in dealing with colonial problems until long after it had officially declared itself in favor of colonial expansion.

Zimmermann's book tells all about the ups and downs of that colonial movement, from its beginnings to the present status of the colonies. The desire for colonies in the German nation is older than the German Empire. It began to make itself felt first in the forties of the last century, when the heavy emigration from Germany threatened to become a dangerous drain on the nation. All kinds of schemes were proposed to find new land for this surplus of population, in many cases by bankrupt speculators in foreign countries, who hoped to attract German labor and capital to their enterprises, but partly also by serious economists and geographers. As early as 1866 the German explorer Breuner had found the Sultan of Witu desirous to place himself under the protection of Prussia against his arch-enemy, the Sultan of Zanzibar. Nothing came of it, however, nor of any of the numerous other suggestions, because Bismarck, whose whole interest was then concentrated upon the consolidation of the German States in Europe, did not judge it wise to enter, at the same time, upon foreign enterprises which might entangle Prussia into conflicts with other powers. While, no doubt, he was right in this, it was most unlucky that the existing conditions did not allow Germany to act at that time; for this discrepancy between the aspirations of the nation and its lack of power to realize them wrought lasting damage to all its future colonial possibilities. The lively discussion of these schemes in the German press attracted the attention of other nations, especially the English, to the foreign lands still available for colonization, and thus, by a strange irony of fate, the endeavors of those German patriots served but to strengthen the rival powers.

Even after the foundation of the German Empire, it was a long while before the colonial question received its due share of attention. For more than ten years after 1871 German business men and trading companies continued to carry on their work in foreign countries without the support or protection of their flag. On several occasions, when the question of granting subsidies to one or the other company was brought before the Diet, because the eventual failure of such a company would have meant a loss of great opportunities for the German trade in general, the Diet refused to vote the necessary funds. It was on one of those occasions that Bismarck spoke these memorable words: "The first requirement for the establishment of colonies is a mother country in which patriotism is stronger than partisan spirit." In 1882, a German colonial society was founded. It could not do much practical work under the circumstances, but it carried on a lively propaganda for the colonial idea, which helped to destroy part of the prejudice against it in parliamentary circles.

Before long the course of events showed the necessity of colonial expansion, not so much from the national point of view, which its older advocates had emphasized, as for economic and commercial reasons.

The new era of discovery which had set in about the middle of the last century had thrown light on vast areas still untouched by colonization. The